

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLUE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOCVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1829.

No. 15.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## CASH WANTED!

THE Subscriber, being much in want of Money at this time, desires those indebted to him to call and settle the same before the first of March next.

GEORGE ARMOR.

Jan. 27. 5t

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for past favors; and all persons are hereby forewarned not to pay to MICHAEL McCARTY any moneys for work done at the Middle-Creek Factory—as the said McCarty is not authorised by the subscriber to receive moneys and pass receipts, and has no legal authority so to do.

HENRY KEAGY.

Jan. 27. 5t

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th of February next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, A VALUABLE

### FARM,

Situated in Liberty township, Adams county, 5 miles from Gettysburg, containing 190 ACRES of Patented Land; whereon is erected a large two-story House, part Stone and part Log, and a Brick Bank Barn. The land is in good order, and equal to any in the neighborhood—is well watered, and has a good proportion of Timber. A good title will be given. The terms will be, one-half in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest.

JACOB BOSSERMAN.

Jan. 27. 5t

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 24th of February next, for bearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

CONRAD HAVERSTICK.

Jan. 27. 5t

## FOR SALE,

### A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonian township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing

### 173 Acres and 63 Perches

of PATENTED LAND, on which are a Dwelling-House, new

Stone Bank Barn, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shown to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23. 5t

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

FRED'K CLEAVELAND.

Feb. 3. 5t

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed the Second Tuesday of March next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Chambersburg.

JOHN DURBOROW, Jr.

Feb. 3. 5t

PRINTING, of every description,

promptly executed at this Office.

facts, and explain points upon which there exists the most contradictory opinions.

We shall doubtless find many of the missing books in Persia, and no place more likely than Echatan, the ancient Shushan, the city in which the Jews enjoyed the greatest privileges after their escape from Haman; and we trust that the discovery of the Book of Jasher may be followed by unremitting efforts to procure the others.

PORT-DE-GRAN, (near Halifax) Dec. 16.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the house of Mr. John Jacobs, merchant of this place, was discovered to be on fire; it was then too late for effective assistance to be given, and the house, with all its unfortunate inmates, consisting of Mrs. Jacobs, her three children, and two servant girls, were involved in one common ruin! Mr. Jacobs was himself in St. John. A store immediately opposite the house was consumed.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.—The following curious story is told of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire. Some time ago the husband of this ancient dame died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of the property. She concealed the death of her husband, and prevailed upon an old cobler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him; in which character it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An attorney was sent for to draw up the writings. The widow who on his arrival appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estates, and I think the poor old shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property, while the old rogue in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve, and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.

## THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL

The following interesting account of the celebrated Whirlpool on the coast of Norway, was communicated in a letter from Capt. Doane, in 1825, to the late Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida, and has been found among many other curious papers on file.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any port of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group, off the coast of Norway, called Lovinstaff Islands. Between Dronthem, (being the most northern port of commerce,) and the north cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north: but will not be certain. I had occasion some time since to navigate a ship from the north cape to Dronthem, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself.

We began to draw near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine trading wind at north west. Two good seamen were placed at the helm—the mate on the quarter deck, and all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the maintop-sail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was eight knots through the water—This alarmed me extremely. For a moment, I thought destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm

sweetly, and we ran along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe.

Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming, tumbling, and rushing to its vortex—very

much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand, and solemn sight, I ever experienced.—We were near it about eighteen minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads—none knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says, that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed; the first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus, Sir, given you a lame but a true account.

THE FOLLOWING short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant, the benevolent, the inspired MACKENZIE. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart-touching manner.—

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity,—let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose;—Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty?—Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it, however, lighter by the prospect of that better country to which, we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam, which, amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue."

WE CANNOT but believe that this will make its way to the callous heart of even Frances Wright herself, unless it is surrounded by an icicle, and fast frozen up beyond the reach of all human sensibility.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

## COLLECTIONS.

We lately saw in a country paper, an account of a collection taken up, the object of which was to reward the weekly attendance of an organist for one quarter. The writer appeared to be somewhat scandalized at the amount raised, which was *one dollar and thirty-nine cents*. These things do not always succeed better, elsewhere; and this may be some sort of consolation. The following is from a late London paper. "The sum of *three farthings* was collected at Little Wilbraham Church, Cambridgeshire, on Sunday evening, after a sermon in aid of the fund for building and repairing churches."

Balt. Patriot.

## ADVENTURES OF A HOG.

In the Lebanon (Ohio) Star, we find the following adventures of a hog.

"Mr. Gideon Long, of Butler county, raised a hog which he sold a few weeks since to John Denman, of his neighborhood, for 66 dollars. He was shortly afterwards offered forty dollars for his bargain; but determining to take it to Cincinnati, he put it on a canal boat for that place. On his route, without his knowledge, the hands on board exhibited it as a show, charging 62 cents for a sight. When he arrived in the city, an immense crowd visited it and paid for the sight. After keeping it some time, he was offered \$300 for the hog, agreed to take it, and received \$130 on the contract. But it was not to be delivered until the whole was paid, and while waiting for the balance it was secretly conveyed away.

Mr. Denman, determining to pursue the animal, embarked on board a steam boat and followed it to Louisville, where he had the satisfaction of finding his hog. It had been exhibited for some time to great advantage. Taking possession of the hog, Mr. Denman descended the river with it several hundred miles, and sold it for three

hundred and sixty dollars. It weighed twelve hundred and sixty pounds;—and in his route Mr. Denman was offered \$250 for it, safely delivered in New York. The purchaser, it is expected, will undertake its transportation to the eastern cities, to show the Yankees what kind of hogs we raise in Ohio."

From the American Farmer.

## SILK.

We have received from Alexander Reed, Esq. of Washington, Pa. a piece of manufactured silk, made from the *silkworm to the loom*, by a young lady, a member of that industrious and enterprising people, the "Harmony Society." This young lady appeared at the Fair held in Washington last fall, clad in an elegant silk dress of her own manufacture. This silk dress was of a quality far superior to the specimen sent to us; but as it was all made use of, our friend was only able to send us some of the latter description—this however, being her first attempt, is probably even more precious in the eye of the agriculturalist than that to which more experience contributed its powerful aid, as it shows to the new beginner, what may be done at the commencement. The quality of the specimen of silk sent us, is far superior to any thing we had imagined had been arrived at in our country. It is equal to that of many ladies' dresses, and such as no lady would be ashamed to wear on any occasion. This silk is the product of a few eggs sent the young lady three years ago, by Mr. Reed, who, as our readers have had occasion to know, is an intelligent encourager of agricultural improvement. In his letter, he says that the stores in Washington are selling sewing silk made in Washington country, where four or five years ago such an idea was laughed at. Mr. Reed bestows a well merited eulogium on the Hon. Charles Miner, member of Congress, from West-Chester, Pa. who brought the subject before Congress, and adds "I have no doubt it would afford him pleasure to know, that we in the 'back woods' are trying to make silk."

TRICKS IN TRADE.—A pair of elegant matched ponies, belonging to the south, were on a visit to New York, and on inspecting one of them closely, the animal was found to have a glass eye, a close resemblance to the natural one, & when it blinked, it closed the lid over the artificial as well as the real one. It seems that a nail in the manger had struck out the eye of the horse, which being a favorite with his master, was carried to Doctor Scudder, who soon remedied the defect by a large artificial one fixed in with great neatness. The defect is not easily seen.—Noah

CONJUGAL GRATITUDE.—"Frank Hayman, was a dull dog. I recollect when he buried his wife, a friend asked him why he expended so much money on her funeral? "Ah, sir," replied he, "she would have done as much, or more for me with pleasure."

A JURY, in England, which tried a man for the supposed murder of his wife by beating her,—after testimony of her being a very bad woman, but that the husband had not corrected her recently and that she died a natural death, as the doctors swore,—gave as a verdict, "Served her right."

THE POLICE OF LONDON consists of 437 constables, 468 watchmen, 62 patroles, and 54 beatles. The expense, exclusive of constables, is nearly \$180,000 per annum.

## PIQUA, (Ohio) Jan. 8.

WILD PIGEONS.—Innumerable multitudes of Pigeons have been for many days passing and repassing over this town. One flock which passed over, literally obscured the atmosphere, and could be observed in every direction as far as the eye could reach, and making a noise like a rush of wind. No calculation can possibly be made of its extent, with any degree of accuracy; but we should imagine, from the time occupied in their passage, that the foremost ones might have flown thirty miles by the time the latter part of the flock passed over!

The Boston *Palladium* states that a correspondent informs that an instance has lately occurred in that city of a person's being completely cured of swollen limbs, and a propensity to the dropsy, by daily laying the legs in cold water. Before this application the patient's limbs had enlarged so as to burst the skin, attended with an effusion. The affection had been caused by the sudden, and violent, bursting of the sausages.

# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829, both days included:

### DR.

	Dollars. Cts.
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444 76
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283 87
	5,160 89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	55 08
"    "    "    "    C. Chritzman, (arrearages)	966 94
"    "    "    "    1828,	199 00
	1,201 02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028 45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, up to 1827, (inclusive)	48
Rent received of Thomas McKellip, ending 1st April, 1829,	15 00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, on order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494 67
" received of John Reynold's Administrator—fees for holding inquisition on body of said deceased,	21 02
Additions to Tax Duplicates,	17 34
	\$17,053 87

### The Tax assessed for 1828, is as follows, viz.:

C. Chritzman,	Borough,	418 42
Hugh McGaughy,	Cumberland,	686 07
Peter Comfort,	Franklin,	749 02
Jacob Winrott, (Black-smith,)	Germany,	596 40
George Wolf,	Berwick,	590 85
Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.	Conowago,	576 63
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	452 72
Abraham King, Esq.	Straban,	705 03
Philip Fleshman,	Mountpleasant,	690 42
Peter Deardorff, Sen.	Reading,	674 61
James White, Sen.	Liberty,	643 39
Peter Fidler,	Tyrone,	422 04
Moses McIlvain,	Mountjoy,	471 32
Daniel Fickes,	Huntington,	420 39
George Deardorff,	Latimore,	432 44
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	688 55
William Rex,	Menallen,	730 15
		\$10,028 45

### The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz.:

1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823 Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
1826 Jacob Bosserman,	Liberty,	121 60
1827 Caleb Beales, Jr.	Latimore,	124 59
"    "    "    "    James Black,*	Cumberland,	37 85
"    "    "    "    Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	141 59
"    "    "    "    Henry Whitmore,	Menallen,	46 44
1828 C. Chritzman,	Borough,	54 44
"    "    "    "    Hugh McGaughy,*	Cumberland,	294 93 <sup>1</sup>
"    "    "    "    Peter Comfort,*	Franklin,	338 50
"    "    "    "    Jacob Winrott,*	Germany,	245 85
"    "    "    "    George Wolf,*	Berwick,	129 33
"    "    "    "    Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.*	Conowago,	216 63
"    "    "    "    James Patterson,	Hamilton,	80 22
"    "    "    "    Abraham King, Esq.*	Straban,	191 53
"    "    "    "    Philip Fleshman,*	Mountpleasant,	309 68
"    "    "    "    Peter Deardorff, Sen.*	Reading,	453 61
"    "    "    "    James White, Sen.	Liberty,	243 39
"    "    "    "    Peter Fidler,*	Tyrone,	125 37
"    "    "    "    Moses McIlvain,*	Mountjoy,	40 26
"    "    "    "    Daniel Fickes,*	Huntington,	111 89
"    "    "    "    George Deardorff, Esq.	Latimore,	104 94
"    "    "    "    Jesse Seabrooks,*	Hamiltonban,	360 74
"    "    "    "    William Rex,*	Menallen,	319 24
		\$4,265 05 <sup>1</sup>

\*Since paid in part.

\$4,265 05<sup>1</sup>

### To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829—both days included:—

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer, & Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

### DR.

To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444 76
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283 87
	5,160 89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	55 08
"    "    "    "    C. Chritzman, arrearages,	966 94
"    "    "    "    1828,	199 00
	1,201 02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028 45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, till 1827, inclusive,	48
Rent received from Thomas McKellip, ending April 1, 1829,	15 00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, for order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494 67
Cash received from John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for holding inquest on body of said deceased,	21 02
Addition to Tax Duplicates,	17 34
	\$17,053 87

We further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and Fifty-seven and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

ROBERT M. MULHENNY, Jr. ROBERT SMITH, { AUDITORS.

NOTICE  
IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, and allowance, on Tuesday the 24th day of February next, to wit:

The account of George Sweigert, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Sweigert, deceased.

The account of George Rentzel, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Rentzel, deceased.

The account of Valentine Hollinger and N. Bushay, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Nell, deceased.

The final account of John Everitt, one of the Executors of the Estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.

The further account of Henry Koser, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of George Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Garretson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The account of Jacob Housel, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Fahnestock, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, one of the Executors of the Estate of James Agnew, deceased.

The further account of David and Samuel Shriver, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Shriver, deceased.

The further account of Joel Garretson, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, sen. deceased.

The account of Isaac Wierman, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Thomas Thornburg, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq. and Henry Martin, Administrators of the Estate of John Martin, deceased.

The account of Andrew Brough and Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Nicholas Myers, deceased.

The further account of Abraham Trimmer, one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

The account of Abraham Arnold and Jacob Arnold, Administrators of the Estate of Abraham Arnold, deceased, who was one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1829. 4t

### JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

### FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain Sideboards,

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases,

Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies Work-stands,

Shaving and Candle Stands,

Portable Writing Desks,

Cribbs. and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

### COFFINS,

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

### GROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.

CASH will be given at this Office for New Linen and Cotton RAGS.

## List of the Taxable Inhabitants, Deaf & Dumb, and Slaves,

In the different Counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the Returns made to the Governor by the Commissioners of the respective Counties, in the years 1822 and 1829:

COUNTIES.	Taxables 1822.	Deaf & Dumb.	Slaves.	Taxables 1829.	Deaf & Dumb.	Slaves.	Increase from 1822 to 1829.
Adams	3852	11	24	4192	11	8	340
Allegheny	6969	10	10	10236	24	1	3267
Armstrong	2089	5		3257			1168
Beaver	3120		1	4208			1088
Bedford	4045	14	2	4442			397
Berks	8896	24	4	10202	11	2	1306
Bradford	2277	6	4				
Bucks	8300	17	6	9076	21	3	776
Butler	2022	8	4	2810			788
Cambria	757	1		1144	4		387
Centre	2820	11	1	3618	11		798
Chester	9171	14	6	10231	14	7	1060
Clearfield	584			892	4		308
Columbia	3459	10	1	3521	4		62
Crawford	2000			3034			1034
Cumberland	5048	22	25	5342	25	14	294
Dauphin	4235	6	11	4602	9		367
Delaware	2856	8	2	3633	2	1	777
Erie	1973	14	2	2867			894
Fayette	5372	9	31	5997	11	9	525
Franklin	5841	8	10	6095			254
Greene	2612	9	5	3141	6	5	529
Huntingdon	4281	13	2	5009	12	3	728
Indiana	1923			2732	4		809
Jefferson	137			356	3		219
Lancaster	13560	39	14	14991	17	4	1431
Lebanon	3228	4	3				
Lehigh	3763	18		4321			558
Luzerne	3540	12		4482			942
Lycoming	2836	6	3	3081			245
McKean	211			307			96
Mercer	2440	3		3490	1	1	1050
Mifflin	3656	7	2	4199	6		543
Montgomery	7437	17	2	8242	17		805
Northampton	5616	3		7382	9		1736
Northumberland	3037	19	1	3581			544
Perry	2430	6	4	2980	3		550
Philadelphia city	12,696	38	7	16556	97	1	3860
Philad'a county	15,196		4	20750	27	5	5554
Pike	690	1	3	892			202
Potter	50						
Schuylkill	2045	7	1	2715	10	2	670
Somerset	2925	13	4				
Susquehanna	1929	1		2594	2		665
Tioga	810	3	2	1635	3		825
Union	3620			3772	3		152
Venango	1050	1		1930	12		880
Warren	524	3		920			396
Washington	7345	29	4	8134	10		789
Wayne	979			1381			402
Westmoreland	6176	24	7	6515	26	4	339
York	7983	26	12	8473			490

So much has been said and done in this country about Catholic emancipation, and so much more so in Ireland, that almost every person feels some interest in that question, and very many make anxious inquiries as to the progress that has been made in the work of political reform.

There was a time when we thought such a measure was at hand. The repeal of the "Test Act," and the temper in which the Catholic and liberal appeals were ostensibly received, appeared to indicate a very rapid approach on the part of the government towards yielding to the will of the governed. But recently there has been brought into effectual use, a new weapon of opposition, which appears to be wielded with a force almost deadly to the Catholics—and while it is in such might, it is daily acquiring new weight. We allude to the "Brunswick clubs," which are formed in almost every part of the Kingdom. These societies are weighty in their influences, and far from limited in their demands, or delicate in their statement of them. While the Catholics ask, as a right, to be admitted to all the privileges of British subjects, the Brunswick clubs declare that the crown of Great Britain is held by the reigning family, upon the express conditions of supporting the supremacy of Protestantism; and to yield to the demand of the Catholics, would be for the King to renounce his right to reign.

That the bold stand taken by these clubs, and the weight of character of the members, or rather of the leaders, will have an injurious effect upon the hopes of the Catholics, cannot be doubted; though the zeal of the oppressed must certainly work out something, but undoubtedly the good, at best, must be deferred.

U. S. Gaz.

PETER FRANCISCO, who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the United States. We do not know whether like Maximus, he could break a horse's jaw bone with a stroke, or his thigh with a kick, but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength.

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who could "whip his weight in wildcats," burned with the desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a bully from near the mountains, next to the land of half horse and half alligator men, determined on comparing his prowess with the strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced his journey with the intent of whipping Francisco, or being whipped himself.

He arrives in the neighborhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man

in a lane with a *stake and rider* fence on each side, he inquired of him if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known, and Francisco, who was a very peaceable gentleman, remonstrated against such a foolish contest between two men, who had never injured each other. But in vain, the man would not be put off, and dismounting and tying his horse to the fence, told Francisco he must either fight or run. Francisco very coolly dismounting, replied that he had not been in the habit of running—if he must fight he could not help it. They met—Francisco seized his antagonist like he had been a child, and threw him entirely over the fence—when he got up, he very good naturally asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be traveling.

Georgia Courier.

A friend who is in the habit of observing the heavenly bodies, informed us yesterday that he discovered on the Sun's disc a large and more numerous collection of spots, in close proximity, than he had ever before seen—they may still be viewed through the medium of stained colored glass, just before the sun sinks beneath the horizon.

Georgia Courier.

A southern paper mentions on good authority that Lake Jackson, in Florida, a collection of water about 30 miles in length, not long since suddenly sunk ten feet, and that the Indian cabins and peach trees which formerly stood on its shore are still plainly discernible at the bottom. The foundation of this lake is said to be of limestone, and it is thought that the roof of some cavern under its bed has fallen in.

Baltimore.

*Improvement of the light from oil.*—An English paper says, that if persons who are in the habit of burning oil in their families would take the trouble to filter it, previous to use, *through charcoal*, it would be found to burn equal in brightness to our best gas. The French, it is said, do this uniformly, and hence arises the admitted superiority in splendor and brilliancy, of the lamps by which their saloons and public rooms are lighted.

Baltimore.

The market rents in New-York during the past year, amounted to \$25,380 22 cts.; the market fees during the same period, was \$17,933 03 cts.; making the emoluments accruing to that city from the several Market Houses, \$43,313 25 cts.

Baltimore.

On Tuesday the 20th ult. by the Rev. Robert S. Grier, Mr. John McKeon, to Miss Mary Emiss, both of Frederick county, Md.



## ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, FEB. 11

We are indebted to the Hon. J. Wilson, for several Congressional Documents;—which may be examined at this Office.

*Sabbath Mails.*—In the preceding page, will be found the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the U. States, on this subject. Our readers will observe, it is not so decidedly adverse to the principle, as that of the Senate Committee.

The Editor of the Compiler expresses a desire to have a certain "perfect enigma" solved. We could do so, if we were disposed—but we feel no desire to obtrude our knowledge of the fact upon the public ear—the more especially, as we are only "passengers."

*Next Governor.*—We learn from the Compiler of this morning, that at the meeting of Delegates at the Courthouse on Monday last, James McKesson, Jacob Cochran, and John B. Clark were appointed to represent this County in the Harrisburg Convention, with instructions to support Dr. SHEFFER.

It is rumored they have secret instructions how to act, in the event of the Convention not being disposed to second their views as respects the Dr., of their nature, we are ignorant.

*Foreign.*—Our advices from Europe are to the 25th Dec. There are various accounts as to the present situation of the Russians—but all agree in stating that immense preparations are being made on both sides, for the spring campaign.

Gen. JACKSON passed from Pittsburgh, (at which place we announced his arrival in our last) through Washington, Pa. Hagerstown, and Frederick; and has probably, ere this, reached the Seat of the General Government.

*HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.*  
*Extra Session.*—The joint committee of the Legislature, on Tuesday last, reported in favor of an extra session, to be held (probably) in May next. The report has not yet been acted on—and of course it is very uncertain whether it will be adopted or not.

*Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road.*—On Tuesday last, the consideration of Mr. Duncan's report on the subject, came up in the Senate, and after an animated debate the report was adopted by a large majority, four senators only voting against its adoption. The matter has therefore been put to rest in the Senate.

*Intel.*

[The House of Representatives has also decided against granting the Company a charter.]

*Bank of York.*—In looking over the statement of the condition of the Banks of Pennsylvania, that of the Bank of York, appeared to be peculiarly prosperous. Its capital is \$163,720, has but 109,570 in circulation, and has 128,622 11 cts. in specie, in its vaults. It divided 7 per cent profit during the last year.

*Baltimore.*

The statement made in some papers that the whole of the lately authorized State loan (\$800,000) was taken by certain capitalists in Philadelphia, is incorrect. The loan was apportioned among several bidders, and the York Bank obtained fifty thousand dollars of it.

*The National Gazette* says—"We have seen private accounts from Mexico, of the latest date, and from the most respectable sources, which are of a very discouraging purport. The recent excesses of the people have aggravated, to the highest degree, the disgust and distrust of all the strangers among them."

*Baltimore.*

*Another Factory Burnt.*—The New-York Commercial says that the large and substantial building owned by Dr. Phillips, at Philadelphia, Orange co., and occupied as a carding, spinning and weaving factory, was consumed by fire on Friday last: estimated loss from \$5000. This is the fourteenth manufactory destroyed to the eastward since the first of January last.

*Baltimore.*

On Tuesday the 20th ult. by the Rev. Robert S. Grier, Mr. John McKeon, to Miss Mary Emiss, both of Frederick county, Md.

A man named Hunton, a member of the Society of Friends, was lately executed in England for the crime of forgery. His case is represented to have possessed many mitigating circumstances, entitling him to clemency. His character, previous to the act for which he suffered, had been highly respectable, and his conduct unimpeachable. A London editor remarks, this is the only instance on record, of a man of this faith having fallen by the hands of the common executioner. The same could probably not be said of any other religious community of any extent, in the world.

*Balt. Pat.*

*An awful squinting at Monarchy.*—The following is a literal extract of a letter from the Dey of Algiers to Mr. MADISON, of the 24th April, 1815.

"To his Majesty, the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent Provinces and coasts, and wherever his Government may extend, our noble friend, the support of the Kings of the nations of Jesus, the pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious among the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, JAMES MADISON, Emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seal of his blessed throne, and long life and health, Amen!

Hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent, thanks to the Supreme Being, constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity."

It is stated that the Viceroy of Egypt, being apprehensive of a decrease of population, has ordered that the peasants, between the ages of 15 and 60 years, shall have at least two wives a piece! And for this purpose he has sent parties of women through the country to be distributed in the villages like cattle.

The number of deaths in the City of New-York during the year 1828, was 5181!

From the Salem Gazette.

*DEATH OF COL. PICKERING.*  
"Know ye not that there is a mighty man fallen this day in Israel?"

With the motions of the deepest sorrow we have this day the painful duty to announce the decease of the Great and Good Man, the pure Patriot and illustrious Statesman, the

## Congress.

House of Representatives—Feb. 3.

### SUNDAY MAIL.

Mr. MCKEAN, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT:

*The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which were referred certain memorials against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, and the delivery of letters, &c. from Post Offices on that day, report:*

The memorials on this subject, on account of the numerous sources from which they have been received, the number and respectability of the signatures, as well as the intrinsic importance of the question involved, require from the committee and the Legislature the most deliberate and respectful consideration. It is believed that the history of legislation in this country affords no instance, in which a stronger expression has been made, if regard be had to the numbers, the wealth, or the intelligence of the petitioners.

They present a subject not entirely clear of difficulty, but one in which they feel a deep interest, and which, in their opinion, intimately concerns the moral character of the country.

It is not considered to be the duty of the committee, nor does it comport with its inclination, to enter at large into the origin of the Sabbath, or the sanctity which belongs to it.

In all Christian countries, it is considered not only as a day of rest from secular employment, but one that should be set apart for religious observances. So intimately is it interwoven with the doctrines of Christianity, that it forms an important part of the creed of every Christian denomination. They agree in the principle, though some of them differ as to the day.

The committee believe that a proper observance of the Sabbath is calculated to elevate the moral condition of society. In accordance with the recorded example of the Creator of the Universe, and enforced by Scripture precepts, one day in seven should be abstracted from ordinary business, and devoted to moral and religious exercises. Wherever these duties have been regarded in the true spirit of Christianity, a moral influence has imposed salutary restraints upon the licentious propensities of men. It has made them better citizens, and better men, in all the relations of society, both public and private.

The institution of the Sabbath is respected in various operations of our Government. In the halls of Legislation, the Courts of Justice, and the Executive Departments, except under peculiar emergencies, business is suspended, not by legal provision, but by force of public opinion. Restraints imposed on the consciences of individuals by human laws, sanctioned by severe penalties, have always failed to produce reformation. They have generally, if not always, made men worse instead of better. Under such exercise of power, Christianity degenerates into an instrument of oppression, and loses all its beauty and moral excellence. It nourishes most, unaided by the secular arm.

The Committee, therefore, as citizens and Legislators, would be ready to repel any attempt to bring the consciences of men under legislative control in this country. A disposition to do so can never proceed from the pure principles of Christianity.

The standard of moral obligation should remain in the Scriptures, and all acts which do not interfere with the rights of others, should rest between the individual, his conscience, and his God.

The Federal Government was formed for civil and not religious purposes. The functions which belong to it will have been discharged within the sphere of its operation, in regulating the civil concerns of the nation. It is very properly inhibited from establishing a religious test, or in any manner interfering with the rights of conscience.

But it has been deemed necessary and proper, on many occasions, to require an oath for the due execution of a civil trust, or to elicit the truth in evidence; lands have been reserved for religious purposes, and Ministers of Religion have been employed as Chaplains to Congress, and to act in a similar capacity in the Army and Navy. In thus recognizing by official acts, the duties and obligations of Religion, the National Government has acted in conformity to public opinion, and, as was believed, within the legitimate boundaries of its powers.

The committee entertain no doubt that the numerous petitioners for the discontinuance of the Sabbath mail, and the delivery of letters, &c. from the Post Offices, have generally acted from pure motives, and with a reference to what they consider the best interest of the country.

They do not ask Congress to impose certain duties on any portion of citizens which may interfere with their religious

opinions, but to relieve from the performance of such duties.

The transportation of the Mail is a great Governmental operation, and the petitioners believe it should be suspended on the Sabbath, and the Post Offices closed, out of respect to the day, as well as the business of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of the Government. They did not, probably, consider that greater difficulty could arise in designating the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, for this purpose, than had been incurred in the instances referred to. It is not considered, by the committee, that the petitioners ask the introduction of any new principle into our laws, but the extension of one which has already been recognized. In the policy of the measure desired, the committee believe the petitioners are mistaken, but they do not consider the attempt made by them as tending to form the justly odious combination of Church and State.

In the operations of the mail, every part of the Union has a deep interest; our agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and political concerns, are all dependent, more or less, on this branch of the Government. It is considered an object of primary importance to distribute intelligence, through the mail, in less time than it can be disseminated in any other manner. From the letter of the Postmaster General, annexed to this report, it will be seen that he has steadily pursued this policy.

On the important lines of communication, daily mails are established, and great expedition is required. The improvements which have been made in this respect; the general operations and entire condition of the Department, since it was placed under its present head, have elevated its character, and greatly extended its usefulness. By the annexed letter, it will be seen, that the discontinuance of the Sabbath mail will not deprive our important commercial towns of the seventh mail, but that great delays must occur in the other six weekly mails. The injurious consequences of these delays are easily seen.

If, at New-York, for instance, intelligence be received on Saturday evening, of a great increase of price, in England, or elsewhere, of flour, cotton, or any other staples of the country, the mail will not convey this intelligence to the South or West, until Monday morning, after a lapse of more than twenty-four hours from the time it was received; and, under the most favorable circumstances, every one of the six mails must be delayed a day on the route of a few hundred miles, by the intervention of the Sabbath.

It is to be believed that men of enterprise and capital will, under such circumstances, wait the tardy movements of the mail. Expresses will be sent in every direction, and speculations, with an unlimited amount will be made in the products of the country. Here is a great evil; the Government has failed to afford the means of information to the honest holders of this property, and they become a prey to the speculator, who takes the property for, perhaps, one-half of its intrinsic value. By the expresses, the Sabbath is violated, and many citizens injured. The committee believe, that such are the fluctuations of prices in many articles of commerce, in some parts of the country, that a greater number of persons as expresses would often be employed on the Sabbath, than are now engaged in the transportation of the mail. If this impression be correct, the cause of morality would not be promoted by the suspension of the mail on the Sabbath. But when, in addition to this consideration, the committee consider that the first duty of the Government is to protect its citizens in their property, (and under no circumstances can protection be more needed than in the cases above stated) and the injurious consequences experienced by the industrious citizen whose property is sacrificed, they cannot hesitate in coming to the conclusion, that the suspension of the mail on Sunday would be deeply injurious to the important interest of the country, and that the measure would probably produce a greater amount of moral evil than the present system.

If, as suggested by the Post-master General, all travel on the Sabbath, in accommodation stages or expresses, were prohibited, to suspend the Sunday mail would produce an injury of a more limited extent; but such a regulation will not probably be adopted by the States, and if adopted, could not be enforced against public opinion.

The reduction in the revenue of the Department, is viewed, by the committee, as the smallest injury that would be likely to result from the change. It would, however, paralyze the operations of the Department, and render more uncertain the attainment of the primary objects for which it was established.

A well regulated mail establishment is an indispensable requisite to a free Government, and to the commercial ag-

ricultural and manufacturing interest of an enterprising and growing people. Every buyer and seller should be informed of the state of the market, at home and abroad, with the greatest possible certainty and expedition. This can only be accomplished through the operations of the mail, regulated & directed by a discriminating mind, intimately acquainted with the local interest of the country. Every part must harmonize like a well regulated machine, which, though complicated in its structure, has no disorder in its movements.

On the other branch of the case, that of Postmasters being compelled, by law, to keep open their offices and deliver letters, newspapers, &c. on the Sabbath, this, the Committee believe, is not absolutely necessary for the successful transaction of any branch of business. The merchant or manufacturer could call at the Post-office on Monday morning, receive his letters, and be informed of any changes in the market, before he commences business. It has been suggested, and is believed, that the most disorder is occasioned by a class of individuals not of business habits, and who seldom receive letters by mail, having leisure on the Sabbath, resort to the post-office to hear the news, and for pastime.

If no distribution of letters and newspapers were made on Sunday, the arrival of a mail stage in a town or village would excite no unusual attention; and consequently could occasion no material interruption to religious worship. If, as is believed, the House will concur with the Committee in opinion, that no restraint ought to be imposed on the consciences of individuals by the force of human law, it will present an absurdity, if we permit to remain, among our legislative acts, an express provision, requiring a portion of our citizens to perform certain duties on the Sabbath, which they conscientiously believe to be morally wrong.

The Committee cannot see why it would not be equally proper to require, by law, our courts of justice to sit on the Sabbath, and that Executive and Legislative duties should be performed on that day? Would such a law be deemed reasonable? Would the People approve of it, when it might drive from the public service many of the ablest and most useful officers, who would relinquish their stations, rather than violate their consciences?

So respectful was the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the conscientious scruples of a small portion of the citizens of that State, that the law directing the return of annual elections to be made on Saturday, was changed to Friday.

The Committee conceive that all cases should be regulated by public opinion, and controlled by emergencies, without any positive legal injunctions. It is believed that the statute books contain no provision, except in the instance of Postmasters, requiring the performance of official duty on the Sabbath.

In conclusion, the Committee earnestly recommend the repeal of so much of the eleventh section of the Post-office law, of March, 1825, as requires Postmasters to deliver letters, newspapers, &c. on the Sabbath.

[A bill accompanied the Report, mandatory of the Post Office Law, which repeals so much of the existing law as imposes upon Postmasters the obligation of distributing the mails on the Sabbath.]

On a motion that 6000 extra copies of the Report should be printed, Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pa. remarked that

"He hoped the House would order the additional number of copies to be printed. It certainly was an able Report. The public mind was now considerably excited upon the subject, and there would be much public curiosity to see the reports of both the committee of the Senate and of this House. But said Mr. B. I do not rise to express any opinion upon the question, whether we should prohibit the Mail from travelling upon the Sabbath or not. The motion now before the House does not require that I should. I have risen for the single purpose of doing an act of justice to those of my constituents who have signed the petitions upon which this Report is founded. The petitioners are both numerous and respectable; and their intention has been entirely misapprehended, both by the committee of the Senate and of this House. They have not recommended a union between Church and State; they have not asked Congress to interfere with the rights of conscience, and thus interpose between man and his Creator. They are the last People on earth who would recommend such dangerous and anti-Christian doctrines.

They request the passage of no law imposing any penalty upon any man. They merely desire that the Postmaster General shall be prohibited from entering into contracts to carry the mail upon the Sabbath. They wish that the Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. TAZWELL, Mr. S. COLE, and Mr. WEBSTER, to join such Committee

as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and notifying the persons elected of their election.

The Senate, at an early hour, again went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors during the whole remainder of its sitting. This closed door business begins to excite some interest in the public mind, which is not a little increased by the reports that are abroad concerning it. In good time, we suppose, the veil will be removed, and public curiosity be gratified. *Nat. Int.*

A bill relative to a more complete organization of the National Militia has been reported by the Committee on the Militia, in the House of Representatives.

As the subject of the public lands is about to become one of great moment, the following facts in relation to them may be considered as interesting. We have made the extracts from the synopsis contained in the collection of the Land Laws published by order of Congress, a very valuable work, prepared, we believe, by the Clerk of the House. It appears that within the boundaries of the several States and Territories, the aggregate of public lands is 314,325,120 acres, of which the quantity purchased by the United States is 258,377,667 acres, and the amount not yet ceded by the Indians is about 55,17,453 acres.

To the 1st of January, 1826, there had been surveyed 138,988,224 acres, of which 19,239,412 acres had been sold. The purchase money paid to the same time, including interest and forfeitures, was \$1,345,968 73; and there was yet due 7,955,831 03. About a million may be added to this sum, paid for the lands sold to the Ohio Company, to John Cleves Symmes, &c., and at New York and Pittsburgh prior to the opening of the Land Office.

The 1-50th of the public lands appropriated to support schools, and special donations to colleges amount to 7,708,066 acres, and 21,156,839 acres had been appropriated for military bounties, private claims and donations.

1st. That the protection offered by the Tariff has not advanced the price of commodities.

2d. That it has not diminished the revenue of the United States.

3d. That it has not interfered with the foreign demand for the products of the agriculture of the South.

Several tables are given in one of the numbers on the relative population of the free and tariff states, and the other members of the confederacy, showing how rapidly the latter are left behind in moral and physical improvement, in comparison. The following are the concluding remarks on the chapter on Population:

"All the free states, with Kentucky and Missouri, are in favor of the principle of protection. They think it both constitutional and expedient, though they have some differences in opinion as to its application. The people of these amounted to 5,575,000 in 1820, and will amount to 8,000,000 by the census of 1830. The slave holding States, with 2,255,000 of people in 1820, and to have about 2,700,000 in 1830, laterly regard that principle as being unconstitutional and inexpedient. Who shall decide in this case? But North Carolina will detach herself from the anti-tariff states before long; and we have strong hopes, that Virginia will rise like a giant refreshed with new wine, and make use of the bountiful means that she possesses, to increase her free population and add to her wealth.

And we earnestly wish that she may do it speedily. It is only by so doing, that she can arrest her retrograde movement in private prosperity and political power."

Six Manufacturing Companies were incorporated by the North Carolina Legislature, at the late session, viz; one in Fayetteville; one in Rockingham, Richmond county; one in Randolph county; one in Edgecombe county; one in Beauford county; one for the Manufacture of Iron in Chatham county.

The Spinning of Flax, is now performed in Pittsburg by machinery, driven by steam power, on a large scale.

**Broken Banks.**—The Philadelphia Gazette publishes a list of broken Banks in the United States. Mr. Bidle in his address to the Stockholders of the United States Bank in September last, observed that of five hundred and forty four banks in the Union, one hundred and forty four were declared bankrupt, and fifty more had suspended business. The list in the Philadelphia Gazette includes 250 broken banks, some of which have broken more than once. Ought not this to be a caution to our Legislature in incorporating new moneyed institutions?

## NEXT GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of Delegates from different Townships of the County of Adams, held at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 9th of Feb. 1829, for the purpose of appointing Three Delegates, to represent said County in a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th March next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Candidate, to be supported by the Democratic Citizens of this Commonwealth for the office of Governor, at the ensuing General Election.—The meeting was organized by appointing GEO SMYSER, Esq. Chairman, and JACOB COCHNOVER, Sec'y. The meeting then proceeded to the choice of Delegates, and it appeared that James M. Kesson, Jacob Cochnover, & John B. Clark were duly elected—with power to fill any vacancy that may happen.

After which, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

### PREAMBLE.

Whereas the period is fast approaching, when the freemen of this Commonwealth will be called upon to select a Governor; and, according to the established usages of the Democratic party, it becomes our duty to choose a suitable person to be supported by the party as a candidate for that office: and whereas the eventful struggle, which has just closed, (and which, most fortunately for our country, has resulted in the election of the hero, patriot and statesman, Andrew Jackson,) involved sacred principles and rights most dear to a free people—which it becomes us to guard with earnest care, so that they may be considered as permanently established, and never again to be infringed or disregarded with impunity. To give them this permanency, it is all-important that they should be re-asserted in the coming election, and govern us in the choice of the candidate to be selected.

With this view, we express our hearty concurrence in the sentiments of the party, as expressed by their representatives in many of our sister counties.—The person to be selected should be a decided, unwavering, & consistent friend of Andrew Jackson, and who, in the recent Presidential election, bore testimony to the great principles of the Republican party, by an active and unequivocal support of their candidate.—He should be untrammelled, by having been unconnected with the present Administration, by cabinet succession, or any other connection or influence calculated to encumber and embarrass the free discharge of the important duties to which the voice of his country would call him. If, to these essentials, he unites the advantage of coming fresh from the ranks of the people, we shall the more likely, in him, preserve the principles for which the people have successfully contended.

In other Counties, individuals have been put in nomination by their friends: and, without wishing to assume the voice of dictation, professing a hearty determination zealously to support the candidate who may be regularly nominated; we would assume the right exercised by others, and unquestionably becoming to all, of placing before our fellow-citizens the name of one, whose merits deserve the highest commendation and support, on the principles & for the reasons generally approved by the party.

The Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER, of this County, is every way worthy of the office for which he has been named. A democrat of known and undeviating principles, undoubted integrity, talents and virtue, he is entirely free from any connection which would bias him in a discharge of official duty. Amiable in his disposition, and firm in his purposes, he unites to the advantages of an excellent education, the most unassuming & republican simplicity of manners and character. Accessible to all, he is ever ready to oblige any; mingling with the most faithful devotion to the cause of the great Democratic party, an universal benevolence, which endears him to all who know him. A Jackson Elector in 1824, he was the first, after the candidate of the people was defeated by intrigue, to call a meeting in his neighborhood, and unite with them in expressing the determination to put down the coalition by which this defeat had been accomplished. This determination, boldly expressed in the proceedings of the Petersburg meeting, at the moment when Mr. Adams had secured his election by Congress, and formed a coalition to consolidate a formidable power, is evidence at once of the political firmness and integrity of Judge Sheffer; and his efforts since prove his constancy and perseverance.

Such is the man the Democratic Republican party of Adams county recommend to their fellow-citizens throughout the State, as eminently worthy of their confidence and support. Therefore,

Resolved. That the Delegates this day elected be, and they are hereby requested, to use all honorable means to procure the nomination of DANIEL SHEFFER, of Adams County, as a Candidate for the office of Governor of this State, at the Convention to be held at Harris-

burg on the 4th of March next, to select a Candidate for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Delegates from this County be instructed to protest and vote against holding a Convention at Harrisburg, in future, at such time as the Legislature is in session, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President or Governor.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of seven persons be appointed—whereupon, Jacob Lefever, Sam'l Sioan, John B. Clark, Z. Herbert, E. Blythe, George Brown, Esq. and Jacob Cochnover, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers of Adams county.

G. SMYSER, Chairman.  
JACOB COCHNOVER, Secretary.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 18.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Herzer, for the documents forwarded by him to us.

To the politeness of the Hon. J. Wilson, we are indebted for a copy, in pamphlet form, of the "Correspondence between the Eastern Federalists and J. Q. Adams."

We hope to publish the whole in a short time—forming, as it does, an important event in Federal history.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, who have so well and promptly executed the Printing of Congress for a considerable time, have, because they opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, been removed, to make room for Duff Green, the Editor of the Telegraph.

CONGRESS—is still busily engaged in the discussion of the Cumberland road question—as to the power of the U. States to keep it in repair, &c. The result is very uncertain.

As the session will close this day two weeks, no business of importance can be expected to be acted on.

The Editor of the Compiler, in his last paper, supposes that this County will "probably be formed into a district" with some other Counties for the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State. If the Editor will examine the Constitution of Pennsylvania, he will find that he supposes a case which cannot happen, in conformity with that document.

The Compiler, of this morning, says "there is no foundation for the rumor," mentioned by us last week, that the Delegates from this County to the Harrisburg Convention "have secret instructions." As Mr. Lefever is "good authority" in those matters, we cannot doubt the fact of their being un-instructed; and presume, that as they are not to be "governed by circumstances," they will feel themselves constrained to "hang on" to their candidate, "as long as there's a button to his coat."

The remarks of the Editor of the Compiler, on the "Sheriff" subject, are completely unintelligible to us—they are a complete "enigma," which we cannot "solve."

The bill authorising the laying out a State Road from Dillsburg, York county, to Berlin, in this County, passed the Senate of this State on the 6th inst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Gen. Jackson, President elect of the U. States, arrived in this City about 10 o'clock, A. M. yesterday. His arrival was unexpectedly early, though it was looked for in the course of the day; so that his particular friends, who intended to escort him in, were taken unawares. He was attended by such of them, however, as upon so short notice could be collected together.

About two o'clock, salutes of artillery were fired from several points in honor of his arrival, and they were repeated at sunset.

Nat. Int.

The ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, took place yesterday by the Senate, in the presence of the H. of Representatives: when it was solemnly proclaimed, that ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is elected President of the U. States for four years from the 4th day of March next, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina, Vice President of the U. States for the same period.

At the annunciation of the result of the Election, a clapping took place in the gallery of the House; whereupon, the Speaker immediately ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery—which was immediately done.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.

*Legislative Investigations.*—D. Scott, and C. Mowry, Canal Commissioners, and S. Guilford, Engineer, have solicited the House of Representatives to institute an investigation of their official conduct.

February 12.

*Penal Code.*—On Monday this subject again came up in the House of Representatives, on the report and resolution of the judiciary committee presented by Mr. Mallory.

The resolution of the committee was:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to report a bill or bills, amending the penal code in such a manner as to punish by solitary confinement all persons convicted of the higher crimes, and by solitary confinement during the night and joint labor through the day, all the convicts for inferior offences.

Mr. Shannon, of Beaver, moved to amend the resolution, so that it would read as follows,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to report a bill or bills, amending the penal code in such manner as to punish by solitary confinement during the night and joint labor through the day, all persons convicted of crimes.

Mr. Shannon addressed the House in favor of his amendment. Mr. Mallory followed in opposition to it.—When, on motion of Mr. Petrikian, the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

On Tuesday Mr. Martin, of the county of Philadelphia, Mr. Livingston, of Lehigh, and Mr. Petrikian, of Centre, spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. Galbraith made some remarks, in support of an amendment which he proposed offering. Mr. Denison made a powerful argument against the system of solitary confinement. Mr. Mallory replied with his usual ability; when the house adjourned.

*Bank of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bank.*—The joint committee, appointed to investigate the conduct of these banks, reported to the respective Houses, on Tuesday. The report does not attach blame to the bank of Pennsylvania, with regard to the loss to the state by the two million loan, but gives the opinion that this loss is attributable to the officers of government who made the loan. The conduct of Elihu Chauncy, Cashier of the bank, is pointedly censured. The condition of the bank is pronounced safe and prosperous, and the conduct of the Directors as perfectly proper and correct.

The Philadelphia bank receives but a cursory notice, and that of approbation.

Chron.

*Correspondence between the Eastern Federalists and Mr. Adams.*—The correspondence between several distinguished individuals of the federal party in Massachusetts and Mr. Adams, calling on him for the names of those whom he has charged with a conspiracy against the general government, & for the evidence upon which his charge was founded, has been published. The contents of the pamphlet are, first, the statement of Mr. Adams, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of October, in which the charge of treason was advanced. Secondly, a letter from several of the distinguished leaders of the federal party in 1807 and 1808, and from the sons of several others who are now dead, calling on Mr. Adams for the particulars of a charge which so nearly concerns them—the names of the actors in this conspiracy and the proofs of its existence.

Thirdly, an answer from Mr. Adams declining to comply with the request contained in the letter, inasmuch as none of the gentlemen who signed it were concerned in the conspiracy, and as the evidence not amounting to strict legal proof, its publication might expose him to a public prosecution, with other reasons, but repeating at the same time, in as strong terms as before, the charge of a plot formed by the federal leaders in the Eastern States to dissolve the Union. It is followed in the pamphlet by an "appeal" of the writers of the first letter, "to the citizens of the United States." In this appeal the answer of Mr. Adams is canvassed severely indeed, but with a dignity worthy of the writers, and the refusal of Mr. Adams to state the evidence on which his accusation is founded, is placed upon what we have no doubt will generally be considered its true ground, namely, that he had no evidence that would bear to be submitted to an impartial and intelligent community.

N. Y. Post.

The late Mr. Timothy Pickering was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of this State in 1790—and of the 63 persons, (including the Secretaries) whose names are attached to that instrument, six only, we believe, are now living, viz. Joseph Hester, James Ross, Charles Smith, Albert Gallatin, John Gloninger, and Thomas Bulk.

Jay's Journal.

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At the annunciation of the result of the Election, a clapping took place in the gallery of the House; whereupon, the Speaker immediately ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery—which was immediately done.

Feb. 9.

*The whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued and circulated by the American Bible Society since its organization, nearly thirteen years, amounts to about 700,000 copies. A noble institution—who would refuse to co-operate in so important and praiseworthy a cause?*

Fredonian.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following is a literal copy of a letter addressed by a member of the Allegany delegation in the Legislature of Maryland, to a gentleman in this county:

"Annapolis Anne Arundel County  
Dear Sir ey Should be verey glad to to  
hair from you CunCorning them Stone  
Cole which we was speeking of ey hope  
you will rite to me as soon as posable  
you have a Chance to sel them we have snow 6 in  
Ches depee at this time at this place  
yourr humbel friend \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. ——— Esq"

A wag to whom the above was shown suggested the following reply:

"Funks Town Janry. 16th 1829  
Deer Sur. ey haive the plesher to un  
form Ewe thate ey gate youre letter  
con corning them their Stone Cole  
and ey haife they tatisfagshin to sa  
thate ey donte wonte run at this hair  
presente time we haive snow at this  
hair plaise at this hair time most as  
deap as at Annapolis and would haive  
much deapor iff moost of it hadn't  
been rane—ey remain youre worthy  
frent ant coreisspontant ——"

The Steam Doctors of Ohio have had the impudence to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation. One of the members very properly moved its reference to the committee on the Penitentiary, which motion was sustained by the House.—Post. Statesman.

*A Bear Story.*—On Wednesday the 21st ult. Mr. George Hollabaugh, of Toboyne township, Perry county, started a hunting, and had not been out long when he came upon bear tracks, which he followed until he reached a cavern, in which, he judged at least one Bear had entered. After a moment's hesitation he entered the cave, but had proceeded but a short distance when he was obliged to retreat by the advance of something "black as night." With gun prepared to meet the foe, he stood at the mouth of the cave, when the head of the family, a fine large Bear, made his appearance, and was laid low in the twinkling of an eye.—Mr. H. re-loaded as quick as possible, and had just time to think of the prize he had gained, when another of the savage tribe made his appearance from the mouth of the cave—he was despatched in a moment. Mr. H. started home for assistance, and, on his return, was proceeding to carry off the animals, when a third Bear made his appearance at the mouth of the cave, and having his trusty gun still at hand, this, also, was added to the number of the slain. So singular and extraordinary an instance in the history of successful Bear hunting, we will venture to say, has seldom, if ever, occurred in this section of country.

Forester.

The London Courier, in its description of the new palace erecting in London, says "the doors will cost the enormous sum of £400 each," (near \$2000) and then continues—"the most rigid economy has been practised throughout." We believe the British Parliament, like our Congress, has its Committee on Retrenchment. The Committee must graduate their notions of economy by very different standards.

Nat. Journal.

The London papers tell us that Spanish grandees are to be seen working on the roads, in the vicinity of London, for less than one shilling a day, in order to provide bread for their families.

A joint committee of both Houses in the Legislature of New-Jersey has reported in favor of establishing Common Schools throughout the State, and extending the advantages of early instruction to all classes, at the expense of the Commonwealth.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. L. Hirsch, Mr. Conrad Meyer, of Latimore township, to Miss Margaretta Ebert, of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jacob Jones to Miss Mary Ann Neely—both of Huntingdon township.

On the same day, by the Rev. David Beersler, Mr. Jonas Hartzell, of this borough, to Miss Elizabeth Welby, daughter of Mr. John Welby, of Cumberland township.

DIED,

On Sunday night last, at his residence near Oxford, the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHIMER, formerly of Hanover.

His funeral will take place this morning, at nine o'clock.

## THE CITIZENS

Of the BOROUGH of GETTYSBURG,

A RE requested to meet at the Court house, in said borough, on Friday next the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to grant a

## FREE SCHOOL

System within the limits of said Borough. A full and general attendance is invited, as Legislative proceedings will be founded on the result of the vote of said Meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

Feb. 17, 1829.

## MISSING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Mr. HENRY MILLER, who resides in the South Mountain, about three miles from Cavetown, has been absent for more than a week, and no trace of him can be discovered. He was last seen on Sabbath morning the 1st inst. near the house of Robert Hughes, Esq. one mile from Cavetown. He was then returning to his home, from which he was about two miles distant. Great fears are entertained by his family and friends, that some accident has befallen him; or that he lost his way in the mountain, and perished in the snow, which was then very deep.

Should any person be able to give any information concerning him, they will confer a great favor on his distressed family, by doing it immediately.

Mr. Miller was a middle-aged man, dressed in a suit of mixed cassinet.—He formerly carried on a paper mill near Hagerstown, and is well known in the County.

Printers will confer a favor by inserting the above.

Feb. 10, 1829.

## TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of  
Eleanor Dill, dec'd,  
vs.  
Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of  
Andrew Thompson, dec'd.

Pluries Ven.  
Exponas.

Sheriff Heagy returns Lands sold to  
Samuel Fahnestock for \$1675.

30th January, 1829. On motion of  
Mr. Stevens—Rule on the Sheriff to  
bring the money made on the sale of  
Defendant's property in this case, into  
Court, for distribution, by the first day  
of next Term. Notice is hereby given  
to all the Creditors of the above named  
Defendant, and others who are interested.

By the Court,

G. WELSH, Proth'y.

# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829, both days included:

### DR.

	Dollars. Cts.
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444 76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283 87½
	5,160 89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35 08
"    "    "    C. Chritzman, (arrearages) 966 94	
"    "    "    1828, 199 00	
	1,201 02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028 45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, up to 1827, (inclusive)	48
Rent received of Thomas M'Kellip, ending 1st April, 1829,	15 00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, on order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494 67
" received of John Reynold's Administrator—fees for holding inquest on body of said deceased,	21 02
Additions to Tax Duplicates,	17 34
	\$17,053 87

The Tax assessed for 1828, is as follows, viz :

C. Chritzman,	Borough,	413 42
Hugh M'Gaughy,	Cumberland,	636 07
Peter Comfort,	Franklin,	749 02
Jacob Winrott, (Black-smith)	Germany,	596 10
George Wolf,	Berwick,	590 85
Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.	Conowago,	576 63
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	462 72
Abraham King, Esq.	Strabane,	705 03
Philip Fleshman,	Mountpleasant,	690 42
Peter Deardorff, Sen.	Reading,	674 61
James White, Sen.	Liberty,	643 39
Peter Fidler,	Tyrone,	422 04
Moses McIlvain,	Mountjoy,	471 32
Daniel Fickes,	Huntington,	490 39
George Deardorff,	Latimore,	432 44
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	688 55
William Rex,	Menallen,	730 15
		\$10,028 45

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz :

1820 John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823 Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825 Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
1826 Jacob Bosserman,	Liberty,	121 60
1827 Caleb Beales, Jr.*	Latimore,	124 59
" James Black,*	Cumberland,	37 83
" Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	141 59
" Henry Whitmore,	Menallen,	46 44
1828 C. Chritzman,	Borough,	54 44
" Hugh M'Gaughy,*	Cumberland,	294 98½
" Peter Comfort,*	Franklin,	338 50
" Jacob Winrott,*	Germany,	216 85
" George Wolf,*	Berwick,	129 33
" Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.*	Conowago,	216 63
" James Patterson,	Hamilton,	80 22
" Abraham King, Esq.*	Strabane,	191 53
" Philip Fleshman,*	Mountpleasant,	309 65
" Peter Deardorff, Sen.*	Reading,	453 61
" James White, Sen.	Liberty,	243 39
" Peter Fidler,*	Tyrone,	125 37
" Moses McIlvain,*	Mountjoy,	40 26
" Daniel Fickes,*	Huntington,	111 89
" George Deardorff, Esq.	Latimore,	104 94
" Jesse Seabrooks,*	Hamiltonban,	360 74
" William Rex,*	Menallen,	319 24

\*Since paid in part.

\$4,265 05½

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829—both days included :

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer, & Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

### DR.

To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444 76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283 87½
	5,160 89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35 08
"    "    "    C. Chritzman, arrearages, 966 94	
"    "    "    1828, 199 00	
	1,201 02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028 45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, till 1827, inclusive,	48
Rent received from Thomas M'Kellip, ending April 1, 1829,	15 00
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, for order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494 67
Cash received from John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for holding inquest on body of said deceased,	21 02
Addition to Tax Duplicates,	17 34
	\$17,053 87

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and Fifteen and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

ROBERT MILHENNY, Jr. ROBERT SMITH.

AUDITORS.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 24th day of February next, to wit:

The account of George Sweigert, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Sweigert, deceased.

The account of George Rentzel, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Rentzel, deceased.

The account of Valentine Hollinger and N. Bushey, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Nell, deceased.

The final account of John Everitt, one of the Executors of the Estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.

The further account of Henry Kosier, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of George Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Joel Garretson, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Garretson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The account of Jacob Housel, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Fahnstock, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, one of the Executors of the Estate of James Agnew, deceased.

The further account of David and Samuel Shriver, Executors of the Estate of Andrew Shriver, deceased.

The further account of Joel Garretson, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Pearson, sen. deceased.

The account of Isaac Wierman, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Thomas Thornburg, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed, Esq. and Henry Martin, Administrators of the Estate of John Martin, deceased.

The account of Andrew Brough and Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Nicholas Myers, deceased.

The further account of Abraham Trimmer, one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

The account of Abraham Arnold and Jacob Arnold, Administrators of the Estate of Abraham Arnold, deceased, who was one of the Administrators, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Abraham Sweigert, deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1829.

### JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

### FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Side-boards.

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases, Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, Plain do. do. do. Ladies Work-stands, Shaving and Candle Stands, Portable Writing Desks, Cribs, and Cradles; and

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place. He will also attend to the making of

### COFFINS,

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13. sm

### CROSS-KEYS,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. Heagi, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.

THIS will be given at this Office for the sum and for the time of

JOHN ASH.